AMENDMENT TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please rewrite the paragraph at page 20, line 6, as follows:

The sleeve also has other advantages. The relatively massive size of the bearing 312 improves stability of the guide. The placement of a portion of the bridge 314 within a slot 216, 218, 220 of the jig 202 prevents the ~~guide~~ bridged sleeve 300 from rotating relative to the jig when the drill bit 260 is rotated. Further, the bottom end 318 of the tube 310 when positioned on the radius bone 400 prevents the drill tip 264 from catching and tearing non-bone tissue near the entrance to the drilled cortical bone.

Please rewrite the paragraph at page 22, line 17, as follows:

When the drill guide 302 is coupled to a fixation device at a peg hole, the depth of a hole drilled therethrough may be measured by removing the drill and inserting the gauge 304. The end portion 332 and shaft 328 of the gauge 304 are fed through the bore 322 such that the end portion 332 is resiliently radially inwardly bent against the preformed angle by the relatively narrow diameter of the bore. Once the rounded tip 334 of the drill guide exits the far end of the drilled hole, the end portion 332 springs back such that the ~~ledge~~ angled upper catch 336 catches on the far cortex of the bone. The depth of the hole (or size or length of an appropriate size bone peg) is measured (or otherwise determined) by the location of the reference mark 330, which is viewed through the window 324, relative to the indicia 326 on the drill guide 302. The measurement determines the size of the peg which will be inserted into the peg hole. After measurement, the gauge 304 is withdrawn from the drill guide 302. During withdrawal, the obliquely angled catch easily releases from the bone and the rounded tip

334 advantageously does not drag or scrape through the drilled hole. The process is repeated for each bone peg hole.